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A N N U A L   R E P O R T   O F   T H E   M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

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C H I E F   P U B L I C   H E A L T H   I N S P E C T O R

In Office: 1970

Chairman of the Council                      -    Councillor Mrs. C.J. Grundon

Chairman of the Public Health  
and Housing Committee                      -    Councillor Mrs. M.E. Brown

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Clerk - M.G.P. Young,    Solicitor

Treasurer - M. Landon,    F.I.M.T.A.

Engineer and Surveyor

B.E. Hardy, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

Medical Officer of Health

M.S. Harvey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

J.L. Gordon, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(Major General, Retired)

Chief Public Health Inspector

F.W.I. Whitehouse, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle,  
Whitstable.

Telephone: Whitstable 2233

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1964

PROFESSOR J. H. GOLDSTEIN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Professor Goldstein:  
I am very pleased to hear of your  
interest in the study of the  
properties of the liquid state.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. VAN DER WAALS  
Department of Chemistry  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Enclosed for you are two  
copies of the report on the  
properties of the liquid state.

Very truly yours,  
John D. Van der Waals

Enclosed for you are two  
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properties of the liquid state.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The report for the year 1970 is presented with an expression of regret that it has been delayed so long and comes late in time. Time itself is the commodity that is lacking in the need for contemplation and review to do more than repeat bold figures already included in so many returns to central Departments. What are the trends that can be appreciated in the concern for the public health ?

In the whole field of public health those matters that affect the environment grow in importance year by year. Consider the growth of concern in recent years with atmospheric pollution, noise as a hazard to health, pollution of rivers and sea, and the growing clamour for a cleaner and safer background to living. This expanding involvement in protecting and improving our environment in the home, at work, in recreation, and in the whole neighbourhood is re-establishing the importance of that basic duty of a Public Health Department to maintain a surveillance of the district by routine inspection. With new scientific skills available to the Public Health Inspectors, and new skills yet to be developed by post-qualification training courses in the future, the quality of surveillance is going to be enhanced.

The observation may well be made that this is a countermovement of vandalism that seems to be a deliberate and cynical attempt to prick civic pride or perhaps to treat amenities as toys to be played with until broken. In the same fashion the callous and casual disposal of worn out equipment, old cars and other embarrassments by irresponsible litter dumpers despoils the environment. The overall improvement in material living standards has not been met by adequate facilities for disposal of the end products, by the salvage of useful materials or the development of new means of disposal.

In the twenty-three years of the national health service there has been great progress in the control of infectious diseases through progress in immunisation, by international control of diseases, and by the reduction of disease spread by food and milk. Poliomyelitis and diphtheria have been mastered for as long as the population continues to accept protection. The facility to master measles is now with us if fully used. The international control of smallpox is now such that child vaccination can be abandoned. The list of diseases for which we have the means to protect is growing year by year, and to tetanus, whooping cough and tuberculosis is now added rubella. Occupational hazards such as anthrax and rabies now have a guarding vaccine.

We have seen the shrinkage of the bed provision for infectious diseases and the transfer of such hospital accommodation to the treatment of geriatric illness and chest diseases such as chronic bronchitis.





It is such changes, as well as local government and health service reform, that will lead to the disappearance of the statutory office of Medical Officer of Health. It will be fallacious to imagine that this leads to a decline in importance of the Public Health Department. Rather must the new district council see the opportunity to establish a strong public health inspectorate to maintain and develop the surveillance of the living conditions and environment of the community.

Somewhere in the new pattern, there will be a doctor with responsibilities to offer medical advice to the community public health services and the district council. He will have other duties in the overall field of health services but for sure, the Public Health Inspector will still have specialist medical advice available to him.

The most significant development in the year was the beginning of a long programme of biological testing of the sea water. This survey of the state of the sea followed the decision of the Department of the Environment to withhold approval of the Long Sea Outfall sewage disposal scheme at Swalecliffe, but to consider approval if the scheme is modified to include drum screening with land disposal screenings and tidal storage tanks; the extent of holding within the tide cycle, and therefore the expenditure on the modifications, to be determined on the basis of such a survey, the Department of the Environment accepting the advice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as arbiter in the matter.

There was formed, therefore, a Pollution Investigation Committee of officers representative of Whitstable Urban District Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Oyster Fishery Companies, the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone, and Mr. Marshall, the analyst involved in tests. A representative of Herne Bay Urban District was added later. As time went on, the Whitstable Oyster Company dropped out but the Seasalter and Ham Oyster Fishery Company continues to take part. The burden of the survey and of the extensive sampling that has been carried out has been borne by the staff of the Engineer and Surveyors Department. Water samples were examined by South Eastern Laboratories and oyster samples by the Public Health Laboratory, Maidstone. It was possible later in the survey to obtain assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in carrying out intensive oyster sampling over tide cycles, for it should be remembered that the Department of the Environment were satisfied that the Long Sea Outfall scheme would not endanger the bathing beaches but, in their view, could hazard the shellfish layings if not modified.

The survey aimed to determine the state of the sea in Whitstable Bay (1) under existing conditions and (2) the effect of the Gorrell Stream discharge scheme for surface water and storm overflow (which came into operation in 1971); and (3) finally the situation likely to arise from the Long Sea Outfall sewage disposal scheme (work on which will begin in 1972).





In the third part of the survey, use will continue to be made of the present overloaded sewage works, with gradual introduction of the Long Sea Outfall accompanied by tests of the effects to determine the storage required, if any, or for what extent of the tide cycle.

The survey has made use of E.Coli counts on sea water samples taken at various stages of the tide at predetermined sampling stations in Whitstable Bay and neighbouring areas of sea water. This has been supplemented by oyster samples examined for the presence of E.coli in the oyster flesh and the E.Coli count present.

The oyster sampling was carried out by laying fresh cleansed oysters taken from the cleansing tanks of Seasalter and Ham Oyster Fisheries and laid in whelk pots at predetermined points in the Bay for a period of 48 hours or more before sampling.

The guide lines for the survey were expressed in a letter from The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as follows: - "to determine

- a) the existing distribution of pollution off Whitstable, including the oyster grounds,
- b) the origin of any such pollution,
- c) the effect of discharges from the proposed Gorrell drainage scheme on the oyster beds, and
- d) the effect of discharges from the proposed Long Sea Outfall on the oyster beds."

The first meeting of the Joint Pollution Investigation Committee was held on 11th June, 1970, at the Castle, Whitstable, with the Medical Officer of Health in the chair.

Preliminary tests had been carried out in February and March both by sea water sampling and by oyster sampling and the first results received caused us some surprise. It became apparent, as the survey continued, that the state of the sea is much influenced by the seasons and the water temperature. Under existing conditions, the bacterial counts over the oyster layings vary over the tide cycle, and parts of the Bay receive a charge of unwelcome pollution on the ebb from the River Swale. We unfolded a complex picture of conditions in the Bay, but upon this first year's survey it will be possible to observe changes which may result from the new Gorrell outfall, and subsequently to observe the effects of the Long Sea Outfall.

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While this survey will ensure that no unnecessary expenditure results from the conditional approval to the Long Sea Outfall, it has led to a form of pollution research which is undoubtedly of value to a wider area than Whitstable Bay.

On an entirely different aspect of local matters, the continuing story of the Health Centre development moved slowly forward; it had to wait until the line of sewers to the Gorrell pumping station was established, for settlement of policy on the layout, and then on the services to be provided, and eventually the detailed planning. Development was anticipated in 1971.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



## VITAL STATISTICS

The uncorrected birth rate was 12.6 per 1000 population, adjusted for population make-up to 19.5, thus comparing favourably with the national rate of 16.0. The percentage of births occurring outside marriage was 7%.

The death rate, before adjustment, was 18.0 per 1000, adjusted to 10.6 and comparing favourably to the national rate of 11.7.

Vital statistics in detail (1970):-

Population:	Mid 1970:	23,800	Dwellings:	10,305
Live births =	301	Male = 153	Female = 148	
	Illegitimate =	20		
Deaths =	428	Male = 213	Female = 215	

Elderly persons represented 23.4% of the population.

England  
& Wales

Stillbirths = 10	Stillbirths per 1000 total births = 32	13.0
Infant Deaths: Under 1 year = 3	Under 1 week = 3	
Birth Rate (unadjusted)	12.6 (adjusted) 19.5	16.0
Percentage Illegitimate:	7%	8.0%
Infant Mortality Rate =	10	18.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate =	20	23.0
Death Rate (unadjusted)	18.0 (adjusted) 10.6	11.7
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus = 31	Male = 25 Female = 6	
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus (under 65 years of age) = 11	Male = 7 Female = 4	





INFECTIOUS DISEASES (See Appendix)

Sonnei Dysentery

Although reference is made in the appendix to the decline in infectious diseases, there remain such diseases as Sonnei dysentery that can cause widespread outbreaks of minor but disturbing illness. One such outbreak affected the Junior and Infant Schools at Swalecliffe. A total of 117 out of 246 children on the roll of the Junior School were affected. Involvement of the Infant School with 190 on the roll was probably about 60 cases. Many of these cases were not taken to a doctor for treatment and the total of notifications for the year was only 44 cases.

There were indications that several sources of infection were present in the Junior School when the children returned to school in January for one child admitted to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital with acute appendicitis showed presence of ~~sonnei~~ dysentery in the stool on 11th January; one child off school with diarrhoea was back at school as recovered before the stool was reported positive, and two other case sources in different households were reported in the first two weeks of term. The outbreak was recognised as such in the first week of February.

Toilet, door handle and chain pull disinfection was introduced with disinfectant hand dipping, and paper towels were at once introduced, but it was three weeks before the high absence rate dropped.

The linked Infant School with pupils from the same district and families had its first cases in the week following the Junior School outbreak. The Head Mistress preferred not to introduce the disinfectant hand dipping but enforced a very strict hand washing routine after toilet and playtime. It was again three weeks before the absence rate declined and one must conclude that soap and water is as good as the disinfectant dip if strictly enforced.

Information on the outbreak was given to the family doctors and the parents as soon as the outbreak was recognised, but it must be said that not all parents co-operated in keeping children off school who had diarrhoea, especially when this inconvenienced a parents' employment and this hampered the staff in controlling the outbreak.





Infectious Diseases (Contd.)

Winter Vomitting Disease

We continued to suffer the autumn and spring incidence of this inconvenient illness of short duration.

Meningococcal Meningitis

Two cases with one death occurred. One cannot be complacent about this infection.

Infective Jaundice

Two cases were notified but this was not a high rate for East Kent and was part of a widely scattered incidence of the disease in the area.



CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

C A U S E	1970	AGES: M	0 - 65 F	1969
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	1
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity	-	-	-	1
" " Oesophagus	2	-	-	4
" " Stomach	7	1	2	8
" " Intestine	14	1	1	7
" " Lungs, Bronchus	31	7	4	21
" " Breast	10	-	4	10
" " Uterus	5	-	4	1
" " Prostate	5	-	-	3
" " Larynx	1	-	-	-
Leukaemia	3	-	-	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	21	2	1	23
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	-	-	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	-	4
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	3	-	-	-
Mental Disorders	1	-	1	-
Meningitis	1	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	2	-	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Diseases	1	-	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	7	1	-	13
Ischaemic Heart Disease	119	20	5	101
Other Forms of Heart Disease	24	-	-	32
Cerebrovascular Disease	60	3	4	70
Anaemias	2	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	31	2	2	19
Influenza	7	-	-	1
Pneumonia	20	2	2	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema	29	4	1	26
Asthma	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-	-	5
Peptic Ulcer	5	-	-	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	-	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	5
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	-	4
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	1	1	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	2	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	3	-	6
All Other Accidents	2	1	-	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	428			406
Male:	213	50		199
Female:	215		33	207





## WATER SUPPLY

The Mid Kent Water Company supplies the whole area of the Urban District.

The quality of the water supply continued to be satisfactory. The fluoride content of the water is less than 0.1 parts per million.

Dwellings supplied from public water mains	10,395
Dwellings not so supplied	12
Total dwellings	10,407
Population	23,800

## WATER SAMPLING TABLE

		Bacteriological Examination			Chemical Examination		
		Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Samples taken.	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Statutory Water Undertakings:	Raw:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Treated:	3	3	-	4	4	-
Other private sources:	Raw:	2	2	-	1	1	-
	Treated:	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total: 5 water samples for bacteriological examination.  
5 water samples for chemical examination.

## HOUSING

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Total Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects ..	252
Number of re-inspections made .. .. .	255
Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action ..	36
Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action..	4
Number of houses demolished .. .. .	-
Number of houses closed .. .. .	1

### Overcrowding

No cases of statutory overcrowding were encountered during the year.

### Houses in Multiple Occupation

It was not found necessary to propose the making of Management Order in connection with houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. Such orders may be made to secure proper standards of ventilation, satisfactory arrangements for

(cont'd)





Houses in Multiple Occupation (cont'd)

sanitation, heating, lighting and general cleanliness.

Improvement and Conversion of Houses

The Council's Surveyor issued 38 Standard and 42 Discretionary Grants, total cost involved being £25,000.

Rent Act, 1967

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year.

New Houses - 1970

Total number of houses erected in 1970	..	..	..	132
by Local Authority	..	...	..	-
by other persons	..	..	..	132

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

There were 21 licenced sites embracing a total of 1,961 caravans and 239 chalets having a total approximate area of 95 acres.

Conditions imposed are based upon standards recommended by the Ministry. Routine visits were made to ensure compliance when it was found that generally a satisfactory standard was being maintained, which was confirmed by absence of complaint made to the Department.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no recognized offensive trades in the town.

FOOD

All food premises were inspected during the year when general conditions were found to be quite satisfactory. During the year, several of the smaller food shops closed down, these were principally in the family grocer category. Set out below is a table of the various types of food premises.

No. of Premises by Category		Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	Premises to which Reg.19 applies	Premises Fitted to comply with Reg.19
Butchers	20	20	20	20
Fishmongers	14	14	14	14
Cafes, etc.	71	71	71	71
Cake Shops	11	11	11	11
Confectioners	29	29	0	0
Greengrocers	14	14	14	14
Grocers	42	42	42	42
Off Licences	9	9	0	0
Licenced Premises	49	49	49	49
Others.	9	9	9	9
	268	268	230	230



PART I

1. - INSPECTIONS:

<u>PREMISES</u> (1)	Number on Register. (2)	NUMBER OF:		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	3	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	90	141	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	1	-	-
<u>T O T A L:</u>	93	147	6	-

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

<u>PARTICULARS</u> (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found:				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	<u>Found</u> (2)	<u>Remedied</u> (3)	<u>Referred</u> To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness S.1.	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding S.2.	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature. S.3.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation. S.4.	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. S.6.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences.S.7					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>T O T A L</u>	6	6	-	-	-





### OUTWORKERS

Notification was received of one outworker, a maker of wearing apparel (Sect.137(1)(C)).

### RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act was designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined and require that premises affected should be registered. One such registration is in force.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued for the keeping of pet shops which were subject to conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957

The number of persons collecting waste food who are required to use approved boiling or sterilisation plant continued to diminish and at the end of the year there was only one licence currently in force.

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There was a decrease from six to three in the number of dealers registered under the Act for the purpose of carrying on business within the Urban area.

### SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

It was not found necessary to invoke the provisions which relate to persons in need of care and attention which would indicate that the County Welfare Department, aided by the local voluntary organisations, are containing the problem.

### RODENT CONTROL

The General Assistant is responsible for rodent control and has been trained in this work by attendance at approved courses of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The various sewerage systems are poison baited, such baiting being carried out on a regular basis, to ensure that infestation is kept to a minimum. Domestic premises are dealt with free of charge and a charge is made in the case of trade premises. The following is a summary of the work carried out:-

(Cont'd)..



RODENT CONTROL (Cont'd)

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district:	11,806	57
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification:	997	2
b. Number infested by-		
i) Rats	199	-
ii) Mice	33	2
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	290	5
b. Number infested by -		
i) Rats	30	-
ii) Mice	-	-

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse collection is carried out by means of 3 compression type vehicles with an additional vehicle as a standby. Personnel comprise 3 drivers and 8 loaders who remove approximately 180 tons of refuse each week.

The volume of refuse continues to grow, not only because of the increasing population but because of the extended use of disposable containers and packaging. It is understood that whilst the increase per head in the weight of house refuse up to 1980 is estimated at 1% per year, the increase in volume is expected to be 44% over a ten year period. The utilisation of maximum carrying capacity compression vehicle is therefore called for when replacements are effected to reduce the number of journeys to the tip and permit maximum time to be spent on actual collection.

The kerbside system of collection is carried out and householders are requested to provide their own bins.

Periodic studies are undertaken by the Works Study Section to ensure that maximum productivity is being achieved and it would now seem that saturation point has been reached, the men having to achieve a continuous high performance rate to carry out the work required with little or no contingency time being available.

(Cont'd)..





### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL (Cont'd)

Refuse disposal is carried out at Yorkletts refuse tip, consolidation being carried out by a Track Marshall Bulldozer.

Currently, negotiations are proceeding with the neighbouring authorities of Canterbury, Bridge/Blean and Herne Bay and a local Government Operational Research Unit is carrying out a feasibility study on the possibility of operating a joint scheme for refuse disposal.

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The number of cesspools at the end of the year was 312. A total of 1,484 emptyings were carried out, each property being allowed 6 free emptyings a year.

Excess emptyings produced an income of £303.

One full time emptier is employed together with a combined cesspool and gulley emptier.

The emptiers discharge into a tank at the sewage works where the contents are subjected to dilution before joining the main flow of sewage in order to reduce the effect of the septic and acid matter on the biological activity of the treatment process.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Department is responsible for street cleaning and litter collections. During the year, street cleaning was carried out on a beat basis, each manual sweeper, of which there were seven, being responsible for particular areas of the district. The service was augmented by a mechanical suction sweeper which generally deals with the outlying areas.

Three temporary litter collectors were employed during the summer months on miscellaneous land and various sections of the beach extending from the Marine Crescent to Seasalter. Despite legislation regarding deposit of litter the problem continues to grow and it is evident that more labour and litter receptacles are required to contain the problem and it is intended that proposals will be submitted to the Council with this end in view.

Help was given during the summer on a voluntary basis by boys of a local school which was most beneficial.

### PUBLIC BATHS

The public baths are situated at the Horsebridge. The total number of baths taken continued to diminish, the total for 1970 being 2,936 against the previous year's total of 4,668. This will continue to be a diminishing service as more people take advantage of improvement grants to equip their properties with bathrooms.



## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Department is responsible for the supervision of the 14 public conveniences in the area. Consideration was given to the various ways of combating vandalism, ranging from employment of security guards to the evening closing of conveniences. No system appears to be entirely satisfactory and the policy adopted and now being implemented was to effect repair and replacements in such a way as to be as vandal proof as possible. Several major improvements that had originally been carried out were nullified by their almost immediate destruction, glass blocks, wash-hand basins and tiled slab partitioning being repeatedly smashed. Window openings have been bricked up with spaces being left for lighting and ventilation and rendered breeze partitions being inserted in place of the tiled partitioning. The decision of the Council to dispense with the charges following the introduction of decimalisation has also improved the situation as coin boxes were regularly broken or removed.

Cleaning is carried out by two mobile cleaners aided by two part timers.

## PETROLEUM STORAGE

140 visits were made to ensure compliance with the Act and regulations relating to the storage of petroleum spirit.

All installations are subject to licenced conditions which incorporate a model code of principles of construction recommended as a guide to Councils by the Home Office. New installations are inspected during the course of construction when tanks and pipelines are pressure tested.

Liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade with whom joint annual inspections are made.

There were 34 licences in force at the end of the year permitting the storage of 109,800 gallons of petrol in underground tanks and 3,415 gallons of petroleum mixture in surface stores. The total revenue from licence fees was £139.

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

Part III of this Act deals with the disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse and a requirement of the Act is that Councils must provide places where refuse, other than trade refuse, may be deposited at all reasonable times free of charge.

A compound adjacent to the entrance to the Yorkletts refuse tip has been provided for this purpose which is meeting a most useful need but owing to abuse is presenting quite a problem. Commercial users tend to use it when the main tip is closed and indiscriminant sorting out is carried on with attendant overspill and often the complete blocking of the main entrance.

The Act gives power to Councils to remove certain types of refuse that has been abandoned on land without lawful authority, subject to certain procedural formalities, but which does not make provision for recovery of expenses, hence the limit to which this can be done is dependant upon financial provision made available.





### CIVIC AMENITIES ACT (Cont'd)

Difficulties are experienced in the disposal of obsolete vehicles abandoned at the Tip owing to fluctuations in the market price for metal which makes it uneconomical for contractors to remove and bale unless they are subsidised by payment from the Council.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Department is responsible for the administration of this Act which came into force in 1964. 238 premises were registered with the Council comprising 64 offices, 147 retail shops, 2 wholesale shops, 23 catering establishments and 2 fuel storage depots, employing a total of 399 males and 676 females.

During the year, 119 general inspections were carried out and a total number of 266 visits were made to registered premises.

### PORT HEALTH INSPECTIONS

1970 was the third year of operation of the West quay. Westlands two vessels, Westland Trader and Westland Producer, continued to bring containerised cargoes of vegetables and salads throughout the week from Holland. Additional ships discharge cargoes of potatoes, onions and melons, which are then distributed by Messrs. Westlands. General cargo is also handled at this quay.

On the East quay, palletised cargo of offals, poultry, canned meat and dairy products arrive every week in the M. V. Dangelde. General cargo consisting of agricultural machinery, electrical goods and sundry cargo are exported.

Other cargo handled at the harbour include stone, sand, ballast, wheat and maize, which are brought in regularly.

Regular inspections are made of the harbour property for any rodent infestation, which can then be dealt with.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

Nine cleansing tanks are in existence for the purification of oysters. These have all received Ministry approval. It is the responsibility of the Department to undertake periodic inspections and samples of the oysters.

94 batches of oysters were taken and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results of which denoted that all tanks were operating efficiently.



# GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Details of inspections made are as follows:

Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	49
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	28
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	289
Cafes, Restaurants and Licensed Premises	..	..	..	112
Food Preparation	..	..	..	52
Unsound Food	..	..	..	57
Moins	..	..	..	47
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	140
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	112
Overcrowding	..	..	..	2
Insect Pests	..	..	..	60
Camping Sites	..	..	..	103
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	155
Drainage	..	..	..	204
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	17
Air Pollution	..	..	..	53
Rodent Control	..	..	..	199
Sea and Water Pollution	..	..	..	270
Port Health	..	..	..	153
Petroleum	..	..	..	140
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	266
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	291
Factories Act	..	..	..	141
Water Supplies	..	..	..	65
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	67
Refuse Collection & Disposal	..	..	..	312
Offices and Shops	..	..	..	266
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	319
Revisits	..	..	..	402





APPENDIX

- Infectious Diseases -

	<u>Quarters of Year</u>				<u>By Age Groups</u>					<u>TOTAL</u>	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	-	8	91	-	43	49	2	5	-	122	99
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	6	2
Dysentery	39	5	-	-	7	26	6	5	-	-	44
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

<u>TUBERCULOSIS:</u>	<u>BY AGE GROUPS</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>	
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1969	1970.
<u>Respiratory:</u>						
Male:	-	-	2	2	5	4
Female:	-	1	1	-	-	2
<u>Other Forms:</u>						
Male:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female:	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December, 1970  
(1969 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory:	Male	31 (31)	Female	15 (15)
Other Forms:	Male	3 (3)	Female	10 (11)



APPENDIX (CONTINUED)

IMMUNISATION: (Figures supplied by the County M.O.H.)

Against Smallpox: Primary Vaccination = 164 (164 in 1969)  
 Revaccination (School age under 8 years) = 8  
 (Births 1969 = 300)  
 (Primary vaccination is recommended at age 1 year).

Against Diphtheria: Triple = Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus  
 immunisation.

Dip/tet= Diphtheria and Tetanus immunisation.

		<u>to age 5</u>	<u>5 to age 15</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>(1969)</u>
Primary	Triple	253	-	253	
	Dip/Tet	4	1	5	(77)
Booster	Triple	47	11	58	
	Dip/Tet	122	277	399	(554)
<u>Against Poliomyelitis:</u>					
Complete Course		317	-	317	(185)
Reinforcing Doses		16	372	388	(337)
<u>Against Tetanus:</u>					
Primary		1	49	50	( 18)
Reinforcing		3	49	52	( 20)
<u>Against Measles:</u>					
Primary		262	46	308	(278)

(Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis  
 protection is recommended to begin between 3 - 6 months  
 of age. )

